

# INTERESTING HAPPENINGS

## First Time Prison for Missouri Urged by Charity Conference

Hannibal—Missouri will have a state reformatory and a department for dependent children if the efforts of the State Conference of Charities and Correction terminate as intended. Plans for the establishment of these two departments were outlined at the conference in this city.

Prof. Maurice Parmelee of the University of Missouri, who is chairman of the delinquent committee of the conference, told of the proposed state reformatory for first offenders. His committee has worked out plans for the establishment of such a betterment of the social welfare of the state. He outlined the plan for the reformatory which would be for first time felons from 16 to 25 or 30 years old. All sentences would be indeterminate, from one year up to the maximum number of years. The inmates would be committed by the courts of the county as at present. A physical and mental development would be stressed and the men would be fitted for some useful trade. They could always be released on parole. Another recommendation of his report was an indeterminate penitentiary sentence and also a new system of paroles.

**Bill for State Supervision.**  
Dr. G. B. Mangold, chairman of the work for children committee, urged that a department for the care of delinquent children be created by the next legislature and that it be under the state board of charities and correction. He told of the measure which proposed the child relief department. He declared that Missouri should become aroused to the necessity of caring for the thousands of dependent children.

"Supervision and inspection of private institutions is a strong feature of the bill," he said. "The board shall receive children turned over to it by the county, the cost of transportation being maintained by the county." He urged publicity to obtain support for the bill.

A system of nonpolitical management of public charities and penal institutions should be secured by the conference through the general assembly, according to W. T. Cross of Columbia, secretary of the board of charities and correction. He declared this one of the great government problems that the people of Missouri are facing. He made a plea for new and better scheme of organized charities and correction.

"With such an extensive and complex system, one would suppose that the state is spending thousands of dollars for a central bureau to study the great system and outline far-reaching policies in order that the state's money might be spent to the

### PARDON BOARD IS EXPECTED.

Creation of Such a Body Advocated by Two Party Platforms.

Jefferson City.—A board of pardons in one of the new state bodies the incoming legislature will be asked to create. In his inaugural message, it is understood, Gov. Elliott W. Major will call attention to this need. The platforms of both the Democrats and Republican parties declared for such a board, and no opposition is expected to the measure. It also is stated that Gov. Hadley in his farewell message will advocate the creation of the board and may submit a bill.

Former Assistant Attorney General John M. Atkinson, who is now special counsel for the state, is giving all legislation advocated by the Democratic platform his attention, and he will draft many of the bills.

Among the measures will be one to create a state highway board and another to provide for a department for the reclaiming of swamp lands and the building of levees to protect rich, low bottoms.

It is understood that Assistant Attorney General Charles G. Revelle will be called upon to prepare amendments to the present primary law, to widen its scope and to remove its present defects.

### Sand Bars Capital Footing.

Jefferson City.—Preliminary soundings made upon the site of the proposed new capitol indicate that it will be necessary to go to a great depth to get a solid footing for the foundation. Drillings showed nothing but sand at some points on the site for a depth of 30 feet.

### Safe Blowers Get \$1,000.

Moberly.—The safe of the Huntsville postoffice was blown open and robbed. Eleven hundred dollars in cash and \$300 in stamps were taken. The robbers traveled in an automobile, and were traced to Moberly.

### Convicted on Liquor Charge.

Moberly.—Dave Meyers, indicted in connection with Norton on a charge of dispensing intoxicating drinks to members of the Moose lodge and its friends, was found guilty in circuit court and fined \$40.

### His Limit.

The Father—"Can you support my daughter in the style to which she has been accustomed?" The Sutor—"Yes, but not in the style to which her mother and you have been trying to make me think for the past six months she has been accustomed."

### Matter of Mentality.

"Do you think fishing is a congenial recreation for really brainy men?" "Undoubtedly. It takes a pretty smart person to think up any new stories to tell when he gets home."

# IN THE STATE

## VOTE ON STATE TICKET.

Totals as Compiled by Missouri Canvassing Board.

Jefferson City.—Following is the total vote for all candidates for state offices and judges of the supreme and appellate courts:

Governor—Major (Dem.), 337,019; McKinley (Rep.), 217,819; Norton (Prog.), 109,146; Ward (Sec.), 28,145; Stokes (Pro.), 5,220; Rogers (S.L.), 1,861.

Lieut. Governor—Painter (Dem.), 333,669; Lloyd (Rep.), 215,478; Burns (Prog.), 113,967; Hotham (Sec.), 28,384; Hughes (Pro.), 5,292; Johnson (S.L.), 1,857.

Secretary of State—Roach (Dem.), 333,732; Alford (Rep.), 214,782; Niedemeyer (Prog.), 114,659; Behrens (Sec.), 28,334; Guenther (Pro.), 5,200; Holbrook (S.L.), 1,835.

State Auditor—Gordon (Dem.), 352,332; Mauthe (Rep.), 214,744; Reynolds (Prog.), 116,164; Wagner (Sec.), 28,211; Wagner (Pro.), 5,507; Neumann (S.L.), 1,854.

State Treasurer—Deal (Dem.), 332,485; Hoefer (Rep.), 215,532; Ball (Prog.), 115,494; McAllister (Sec.), 28,289; Woods (Pro.), 5,265; Schwartz (S.L.), 1,861.

Attorney General—Barker (Dem.), 332,662; Mason (Rep.), 215,083; Hyde (Prog.), 115,494; Bundy (Sec.), 28,418; Wilcox (Pro.), 5,215; Bloebaum (S.L.), 1,837.

Railroad and Warehouse Commissioner—Bradshaw (Dem.), 332,055; Marsh (Rep.), 216,127; McCoy (Prog.), 115,518; O'Hare (Sec.), 28,335; Nelson (Pro.), 5,214; Spath (S.L.), 1,837.

Supreme Court, Division No. 1 (one to elect)—Bond (Dem.), 331,391; Brown (Rep.), 216,287; Dalton (Prog.), 115,310; Fox (Sec.), 28,420; Bowling (Pro.), 5,274; Skaggs (S.L.), 1,836.

Supreme Court, Division No. 2 (two to elect)—Farris (Dem.), 330,608; Walker (Rep.), 229,561; Denton (Rep.), 214,571; Kennish (Rep.), 214,049; Thomas (Prog.), 115,138; Art Land (Prog.), 113,876; Benham (Pro.), 5,183.

St. Louis Court of Appeals—Allen (Dem.), 128,139; Becker (Rep.), 97,185; Janis (Prog.), 34,180; Carlisle (Sec.), 15,677.

Springfield Court of Appeals (three to elect)—Farrington (Dem.), 53,571; Robertson (Dem.), 53,179; Sturgis (Dem.), 53,184; Cox (Rep.), 43,756; Gray (Rep.), 43,706; Nixon (Rep.), 43,131; Morrow (Prog.), 20,909; Cunningham (Prog.), 21,029; Spurgeon (Prog.), 20,906.

## COTTON CROP FIGURES VARY.

Government and Labor Bureau Disagree as to Year's Yield.

Jefferson City.—A wide difference exists in the amount of cotton and cotton seed produced by the counties of southeast Missouri had shipped in 1911, as given in the 1912 Red Book of the bureau of labor statistics, and the figures for the state, covering the crop, as credited by the Federal authorities.

Missouri is credited by the government with a cotton yield of 46,400,000 pounds, lint form, valued at \$4,500,000 for 1911.

It was the largest crop the states ever marketed.

This amount of cotton produced 86,000,000 pounds of seed, valued at \$890,000. When these two values are added together it is plain that the cotton crop of Missouri for the year 1911, according to the federal figures, was \$5,390,000.

The labor bureau figures give for the surplus cotton of the state for 1911, lint form, 27,685,080 pounds, worth \$2,768,508, and cotton in seed 12,643,490 pounds worth \$632,174. The seed cotton, when the line is handled alone, becomes only 3,733,122 pounds, the remainder, 8,950,618 pounds, being seed.

The surplus of cotton seed is given at 50,083,569, worth \$509,838. All cotton of southeast Missouri is shipped out, growers say, nearly all of it going by rail or river to Memphis.

To Show Missouri U. Cattle. Columbia.—The University of Missouri show cattle were shipped to the International Live Stock show in Chicago in charge of Arthur Rhys, herdsman. "Disputer," grade champion calf at the international show last year, will be shown as a senior yearling, "Onward's Last," a Hereford, which won first at Kansas City and at the state fair this fall, will be shown as a junior yearling. Three Angus and a Hereford calf, which won honors at the state fair and at Kansas City, also will be shown in various classes.

## Law Examiner Named.

Jefferson City.—The supreme court appointed former Congressman M. E. Rhodes of Potosi a member of the state board of bar examiners, to succeed Judge H. L. McCune of Kansas City, who resigned.

## Wolf, Neighborhood Terror, Killed.

Marshall.—C. E. Thompson brought a wolf's skin here. It now is in the hands of a taxidermist. The wolf weighed forty-five pounds and has been terrorizing the neighborhood for some time.

## Hidden Treasure.

A diseased cow was removed from a dairy farm in New York by the state veterinarian and killed and dissected. In its stomach was found a gold watch with a gold chain attached to it. The watch had been lost several months before by a boarder on the dairy farm.

## Wisdom, Skill and Virtue.

Wisdom is knowing what to do next; skill is knowing how to do it, and virtue is in doing it.—David Starr Jordan.

## PHOTO-PLAY SCENARIO

Causes Many Heart Throbs and Disappointments Before Mistake Is Corrected.

By HELEN DISNEY.

As Jack crossed the office on his way to his desk, his eyes dwelt tenderly on Madge's nimble fingers as they traced what he felt sure was a note to him. Thinking to surprise her, he drew nearer, and suddenly the large writing on the sheet seemed to rise up and assail his eyes. With hurt horror he read:

"Dearest Ted—

"Of course I love you. Why doubt me? As long as I live, I'm yours."

He waited to read no further, but fled to the stockroom, where hidden behind the bales and boxes, he fought out his trouble and decided upon a course of action.

"My little Madge, whom I trusted with my whole soul," he groaned. Her falsehood seemed impossible.

Who this fellow Ted was he did not know. It was enough that the girl he loved, and who had promised to marry him, was writing such a letter to another man.

At last he clenched his hands, and setting his teeth, went into the private office of the manager. Six weeks ago, he had been offered a position on the road, one that would pay him a much better salary, and had refused, not wanting to leave Madge. Now he was glad to go, and immediately, too. With in two hours of his reading the beginning of that fateful note, he was on the train to take up the work of one of the commercial travelers who had suddenly been taken sick.

Jack did not stop to say good-bye to Madge, nor did he write her, for he felt that the less said the better.

"Perhaps if I got away, this hurt will stop," he told himself; but although he kept busy and in his labors

turned night into day, sending back so much business that the firm believed they had secured the model salesman, he could not forget Madge or her thousand and one appealing ways. It was all the harder because she kept on writing to him, in the same, clear, flowing hand that had penned the fateful confession of her love for another, begging him to let her know the reason for his continued silence.

Tom, his chum, wrote him that Madge looked ill.

"She's awfully close," Tom went on. "Won't give us a squint at your letters, though I know she gets one per, if not often. To write her a love song that often, with all the business you're sending in, you can't be hitting the feathers at all. Write her to be less close, for we're all agog to know how you are wrestling orders from the populace as you are. But, honest, boy, Madge is looking badly. I think she's crying all night long. Better blow in and try a little consolation, or someone else may. I'd like to, but I'm true blue where my friends are concerned, and so I won't ring in any of the comfort dose until I'm sure you're going to stay away forever and a day; but in case you do—well, I'll not let the grass grow under my feet. Madge is a dear girl."

Jack groaned as he read the friendly words, and knew that in between the lines was a hint that all was not well.

Things looked black to him, although he had made such a success in a business way that the office sent for him to come home and make a contract with the firm, and although he would have rather remained away forever, Jack obeyed, and once more found himself in the same city with Madge.

Being a salesman now, he managed to have his interview with the manager without going out among his old associates, and so avoided Madge, although a sight of her sunny hair shied at heart. As soon as matters were settled he made his escape, although he knew that on the morrow he would have to meet the others, Madge among them, and receive their congratulations.

His business outlook was extremely bright, much better than he had dared

to dream of for years to come, and yet it was a very heavy heart that he carried with him into the little motion picture theater, where he sought a few moments of relaxation later on in the evening. He and Madge had often gone there in the days when he believed in her, and it was with the hope of seeing her at a distance, and if possible discovering the identity of the hated Ted, that he went.

Wearily he made his way to the corner seat in the box where they had always sat. The house was lighted up, and he was conspicuous as he sat there, but he did not pay any attention to the audience after a sweeping glance over it had told him that Madge was not there.

Without interest, he gazed at a thrilling Indian story, not caring in the least if every white settler on the film was wiped out by the bloodthirsty savages. What was the misery of people long ago gone, if indeed they ever existed, to him, deprived of his faith in his love?

Listlessly he followed the story of the next film. There was the usual quarrel between two lovers, although he reflected bitterly that neither had his cause. Suddenly he straightened up. The lover received a letter from the girl with whom he had quarreled, and it was photographed on the film.

"Dearest Ted—

"Of course I love you. Why doubt me? As long as I live, I'm yours."

As on a former occasion, Jack stopped to read no further. He recognized the clear, flowing hand. It was Madge's penmanship, that he knew, but he also understood that it was never written to a living person. The thought flamed through him that there must be some heart-healing explanation. Realizing how his cruelty must have hurt her, he turned to leave, when in the seat by his side where she had sat so often was—Madge!

Instinctively his hand reached for hers, and in the tender pressure given and returned everything was forgotten and forgiven.

"I saw you here," she whispered, "and came here to sit by you."

"Darling! How, though, did they get that letter? I saw you write it," he confessed, "though not intentionally."

"I wrote the scenario of the photo-play," she said with proper pride. They forgot the audience, sitting there together again in the happiness of their love, and he bent over and whispered:

"We'll be married tomorrow so you can go out on the road with me." Madge nodded happily. "Of course, for as long as I live, I'm yours," she murmured, and this time the words carried a joyous message to him.

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## HOW BRIAR PIPES ARE MADE

Average Smoker Not Aware of the Work Involved in Manufacture of His Pet.

Briar root pipes have been in continuous use in this country for many years, but the general public, even the pipe smokers, have little idea of how they are made or of the time and attention necessary in their manufacture.

The briar which furnishes the root from which the pipes are made is the shrub called the white heath, or heather, and is found chiefly in the south of Italy, on the island of Corsica and in Algeria. The shrub often grows to a large size, although only the roots are used in the pipe-making industry.

After the roots have been cleaned of the earth which clings to them they are saved into blocks of various dimensions, placed in vats and allowed to simmer for twelve hours, which brings out the rich brown color for which the finest pipes are prized.

Following this boiling process the blocks are steam dried for two weeks and then are sent to the factory, where they are converted into pipes. The blocks are sorted according to size by experts, are placed on shelves and kept at an even temperature for ten days, when they are dried and then are sent to the machines, where the actual manufacture begins. After the blocks have been trimmed to the proper size, the upper part of the bowl is turned, then the lower part and stem, and then they are sand-papered. The finishing of the bowls then takes place.

Lad Was Merchant, Not Beggar. An American lady in Rome bought some matches from a little match vendor. They were wax matches in little decorated boxes. She handed the boy a five-sold piece and expected to have two sold in change, but the little fellow shrugged his shoulders and held the change tightly in his hand, with a begging expression on his face, signifying that he wished to have it given to him, whereupon a second American lady who was accompanying the first straightened herself, looked intently at the boy, and said: "Merchants, non mendicanti!" ("You are a merchant, not a beggar.") That was an appeal to the boy's self-respect, and it so inspired him that he actually laughed and pressed the change upon his customer.—The Christian Herald.

## French Artist's Criticism.

Count Charles de Chebannes, the French portrait painter, who is now in this country, says that the most beautiful American women are in Philadelphia, even the maids of that city, he says, causing him to stop and exclaim about their beauty. Washington women use too much powder and paint, he says, and do it so artistically, painting the same way in the evening as they did in the morning, with horrible results.

## Moving Pictures of Bullets.

Herr Krantz of the military school of Charlottenburg, Germany, has invented a method of photographing flying bullets whereby a series of pictures, which can be exhibited by the moving picture machine, is produced with the aid of a succession of electric sparks, producing 5,000 views per second with exposures that in some cases do not exceed the millionth of a second. By this method pictures can be made showing the dropping of the hammer of a pistol, the outgush of

smoke, the moving bullet, and the progress of the missile through an obstacle placed in its path.—Harper's Weekly.

## Puzzled the Small Mind.

Little Margaret noticed her mother measuring cloth by holding it up to her nose with one hand and reaching out her arm's length with the other. She looked thoughtful for a moment, then asked: "How can you measure cloth that way? Can you smell a yard?"

# NATIONAL CAPITAL AFFAIRS

## Odd Callings Are Found in Uncle Sam's Census



WASHINGTON.—Oftentimes a man doesn't do as well at his own occupation as he ought to—thinks he has made a mistake and believes he can better himself. Here are a few suggestions for anyone thus dissatisfied from the thirteenth United States census:

There is a snake merchant who has a ranch out in Texas and has for more than seven years made a business of handling snakes. In one year he sold over 150,000 rattlers and blacksnakes, getting from a quarter to two dollars each.

Formerly all the parts of a shoe were made by a shoemaker; today this industry employs judges, fakirs, puffers, gluggers, busters-out, cripple chasers and pancake-makers—all engaged one way or another in the making of shoes or parts of them.

Then there are also the whittler and the pouncer in a hat factory; a dock wallop is a kind of longshoreman; a vibrator works in a clock factory; a tonger works in connection with oysters; a teaser works in a glass factory.

## Tests Confirm Danger of Common Stable Flies

SURGEON JOHN F. ANDERSON and Past Assistant Surgeon Wade H. Frost of the United States public health service have completed experiments which confirm the contention of Dr. Milton J. Rosenau of the Harvard Medical school, that infantile paralysis is communicated by the stable fly.

At the International Congress of Hygiene and Demography here recently Dr. Rosenau described his experiments. He infected several monkeys with infantile paralysis, and exposed them daily from the time of inoculation till death to the bites of several hundred stable flies.

Twelve other monkeys were then exposed to the bites of these flies. At the time that Dr. Rosenau made his announcement six of the twelve had developed symptoms characteristic of infantile paralysis. Of the six, two died, three were paralyzed and one recovered. In the cord of one of the monkeys were found the characteristic lesion of infantile paralysis. The cord of the other dead monkey showed changes less characteristic of the disease.

At the time of the announcement a sufficient interval had not elapsed to determine the result of the attempt to transmit the infection of other monkeys by inoculation with

the cord of one of the two that had died.

Dr. Anderson and Dr. Frost sought to repeat the conditions of Dr. Rosenau's experiments.

Their report made public the other day states that on October 3 monkey No. 242 was inoculated with an emulsion of the cord of the monkey which died from the disease on October 8, the animal was exposed for two hours daily to the bites of 300 stable flies, collected in Washington. Another monkey similarly inoculated on October 5 was, beginning October 7, exposed daily to the bites of the same flies.

Beginning October 4 two other monkeys were exposed daily for about two hours to the bites of these same flies, and beginning October 5, a third new monkey was similarly exposed. All three subsequently developed symptoms of infantile paralysis.

## Fair Sex Drinks More Than Men in the Capital

listing laws it was impossible to secure the conviction of those who sold liquor to minors.

Insanity seizes upon the bachelor with greater ease than upon the benedict, despite the worry the latter is supposed to undergo, according to the report of the government hospital for the insane, just submitted to Secretary of the Interior Fisher. Another fact brought out by the report is that out of nearly 3,000 patients in the institution only three are being treated for insanity brought on by the use of alcohol. This is contrary to the generally accepted theory, which attributes to alcoholism a large proportion of the unfortunate.

A significant feature of the report lies in the statement that there are a far greater proportion of foreign insane patients than American, and that of the foreigners the majority are Germans. That insanity, in a large measure, is hereditary, is evidenced by the statement that the asylum scientists have discovered one family in West Virginia whose pedigree has been traced back through 675 individuals, of whom 54 were mentally defective.

WOMEN, especially young girls, are rapidly becoming more and more addicted to intoxicating liquor in the national capital, while the men are rapidly growing more abstemious, according to Albert E. Shoemaker, attorney for the Anti-Saloon league of the District of Columbia. His accusation has aroused women generally here, and it is a subject of agitated discussion.

Mr. Shoemaker made his charge before the Women's Christian Temperance union, attributing the increasing thirst among women to the heavy competition among proprietors of handsomely furnished cafes and their willingness to "take a chance" in permitting women and young girls to drink.

He also declared that under the ex-

## Capital Society Girls Abandon Sports for Art

A GROUP of Washington society girls have forsaken outdoor sports for the fine arts. In previous years most of the members of the smart set could be found almost any morning taking a "beauty ride" in the parks or on the speedway.

Three mornings each week the daughters of cabinet ministers, colliers and diplomats may be found leaning over easels, with brushes, studying oil painting under the tutelage of E. C. Messer, head of the art school of the Corcoran art gallery.

The embryo artists do not seem to get any special attention from their professor just because they happen to be daughters of notables.

When Professor Messer was asked what progress the members of his class were making he replied that they were all showing some talent, although he did not seem to realize that there was anything unusual in the late additions to his class.

"Miss Nagel, the daughter of a cabinet officer," he asked. "Why, it never occurred to me to ask who her father is. Girls are just girls when they come to the school. But she is doing fine work. Miss Meyer and Miss Townsend are doing well also. Miss Townsend already has gone into the 'life class.'"

Miss Townsend is the daughter of a former minister to Portugal. As a child she played with the deposed King Manuel. Several years ago the former playmates met in London, and it was reported that the king had asked her to marry him.

Miss Hildegard Nagel is the eldest daughter of the secretary of commerce and labor, and Miss Meyer is the daughter of the secretary of the navy. There are about a dozen altogether in the class who were recruited from Washington's smart set.

## Orders Founded by Women.

Two of the most famous female religious orders of the world, the Sacred Heart and Sisters of Charity, were founded by married women. Mme. Barat organized the Sacred Heart primarily to look after the education of the poverty stricken daughters of nobility and aristocracy of France, stripped of their property by the terrorists and Napoleon. The Sisters of Charity were organized by Mrs. Elizabeth Seton, a well-to-do Protestant convert to Catholicism. She was the daughter of a New York merchant, and she established the order to teach and minister to the masses.

Another man seems to be in a class by himself. In Kansas City he bottles the smoke of hickory logs. He says that when it is let loose in an airtight compartment where meat has been hung it will produce the same results as though the meat had been cured in an old-fashioned smoke-house.

There is a man out Seattle way whose business it is to secure the mustaches from walrus skulls in Bering Strait. These stout bristles are plucked from the nose of the walrus by Indians, tied into small bundles and sold by the Seattle citizen (who made \$1,000 by this traffic in 1911) to agents on the Pacific coast.

The agents ship them to China, where they are in demand as toothpicks. In an aged bull walrus the bristles are about a foot long and nearly as thick as a lead pencil. They are tough, and when made into picks can be pushed between the teeth without injury to the enamel.

Then there are also the whittler and the pouncer in a hat factory; a dock wallop is a kind of longshoreman; a vibrator works in a clock factory; a tonger works in connection with oysters; a teaser works in a glass factory.

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